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"God grants liberty only to those who love it, and are ready to guard and defend it."—Daniel Webster

Nevada City Nugget

COVERS RICHEST GOLD AREA IN CALIFORNIA

This paper gives you complete coverage of all local happenings. If you want to read about your friends, your neighbors, and your town, read The Nugget.

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THINKING OUT LOUD

By H. M. L.

We dislike the loose talk of loose thinkers, who say that one day we, that is, the United States, must fight Russia. No one can look far into the future, of course, but the probality of war with Russia, seems almost as remote as the Milky Way. Russia, logically wants peace even more than this country, if that were possible. Russia has more undeveloped resources than any other country on the globe, and wants to develope them in peace.

The oft expressed idea that a conflict between this country and Russia is inevitable, seems based on very flimsy reasoning. Molotov's words and actions at the San Francisco conference. Stalin's insistence on a communist chosen leadership in Poland, and his reservation of the right to take Berlin with Russian troops, giving the Americans and British no part therein, are apparently regarded by many as signs of Russian hostility to us.

Every family in this broad land can be glad that Russian troops have elected to be first in Berlin. If the capture of that rattlesnake's lair is precious to the prestige of Russia, let us gladly let them have it. More of our own sons, brothers and husbands will come home than if we had shared that snake killing event.

Molotov represents almost 200,000,000 people in the San Francisco conference. We can read his mind understandably to the extent that we place ourselves in his boots. He proposes that the honor of being chairman of the historic meeting of 46 nations in San Francisco shall be rotated among representatives of the powers which have had to do the fighting. It breaks a precedent, perhaps, but why not? Why should Stettinius, newly come to the high office of Secretary of State, take precedence for this country over China, which has been at war seven years, over Russia, which has been war for five years and lost millions of men, women and children in a death grapple with their jungle neighbor, or over Great Britain, which threw down the gantlet and challenged the Beast of Berlin, and came within an ace of becoming an extinct nation as result? Will anyone offer a good reason why the presidency of this gathering among the peoples of the earth should not be rotated.

Now as for Poland, let us again place ourselves as well as we can in Russian boots. Supposing Germany, as it threatened once to do, had attacked the United States through Mexico, had marched as far north as Denver, destroying towns and villages as they went, and finally practically leveled Denver. Supposing after a great national effort the invaders were repelled at the cost of millions of American lives, does anyone imagine that we would ever again trust Mexico to keep invaders from attacking our southern border. We would mighty near take over Mexico once the dust of battle had settled, and forever after keep a firm hand on that republic. Would we or would we not? That is approximately the way Russia regards Poland. And who would blame her? Not Americans, let us hope.

But take a look at our own history. We don't really need to build on imaginary cases. What has been our general attitude toward our immediate neighbors to the south from the very beginning. The Monroe doctrine, was not a doctrine at all. It was a command from our state department to all European nations to keep hands off South and Central America. We would not even permit Great Britain to collect bad debts in Venezuela, Cleveland threatened the bill collectors with our fleet.

This diplomacy of ours as affecting Latin American countries, was just as unilateral as anything Russia ever dreamed of doing. We didn't ask anyone. We told them. Of late years we have moved to make our policy in South and Central America a policy of twenty one nations instead of one. And how hot we have grown under the collar, because Argentina did not come along with the rest of the New World in making this policy unanimous.

Not that we think there is anything wrong with our policy. Far from it. Anytime Admiral King finds it necessary to anchor one of our fighting fleets on La Plata, off Buenos Ayres, we shall be for him 100 per cent. And feeling as we do about our own country, we can't, for the life of us, see why Russians shouldn't feel about their country and their neighbors the way we do about ours. People in glass houses should never throw stones.

BRISK BLAZE IN HOTEL AT WASHINGTON

Fire broke out in the upper stories of the Washington Hotel in Washington on the South Yuba River yesterday afternoon at 3 o'clock. The state division of forestry sent two pumper trucks and the Tahoe national forest also sent fire crews in under D. R. Conover, fire control assistant, to the scene.

When the crews arrived, however, the fire was practically out. The residents of Washington for several years have been supplied with forest service hose, and they had attached the hose and battled the flames before help could arrive from Nevada City, 17 miles away. The flames were especially destructive in the upper floors where the fire originated. It is estimated that $2000 damage was done.

The cause of the fire is attributed either to defective wiring or to a careless smoker. Conover states it may have been either one.

BOY SCOUTS TO CONTINUE PAPER DRIVE TO MAY 15

With plans going forward for the Council Camporee at Lake Olmyia near Grass Valley on the week end of May 19-20, and Patrol and Troop as well as the District Camporettes planned in advance, Scouts have a busy time of activity in store for them. This is aside from their "last big push" to earn the handsome Eisenhower-Scout Paper Drive medal for having collected individually 1000 pounds of waste paper and at the same time help to have the Troop win the shell case trophy for having collected an average of 1000 pounds per boy membership. It continues until May 15th, at which time scoutmasters must send into the office the regular yellow application form listing names of boys who qualify. This is the absolute deadline. In the meantime, scouts are assisting with the old clothes drive by helping collect and tying up bundles for shipment as they come into the local depositories.

The Placer Foothill District Camporee will take place near Rottlesnake Bridge on the week end of May 4th and 5th, according to Walter Johnston, District camping and activities chairman, William Harvey district commissioner. Troops 3, 19, 10 Auburn; 9, Penryn; 12 Loomis and it is hoped the new troop 35 at Colfax will participate. The camporee committee will meet at the Hennessy School in Grass Valley on April 30 to definitize plans for this great affair, according to Harry Poole, Camporee Chief. This function will attract scouts from the entire area, it was stated.

NO FISHING IN CANYON CREEK

With the fishing season opening tomorrow, Earl Hiscox, game warden, yesterday issued a warning that Canyon Creek is closed from Bowman Dam to its confluence with the South Yuba. He also states that all lakes in the high country are frozen solid and that there will be no fishing in them for weeks to come. He said he walked across Lindsey Lake in the Grouse Ridge area, and it looked like nothing but a big meadow. There was four feet of snow on top of the ice despite the warm days that should have melted it.

TRUCKEE AREA PROMISES GOOD BAIT FISHING

Although bills have been introduced in the state legislature to keep scores of the streams in this district closed until May 30, they will not become effective in time to make any changes over last year's opening date of May 1 and hundreds of anxious anglers are sorting out and replacing equipment in preporation for the big day Tuesday.

While high water in most of the local streams will prevent fly fishermen from getting in much of their favorite sport, bait fishermen may fair well in the opinion of Game Warden Bill LaMarr who has made a complete survey of the district.

LaMarr warned that the section of the Truckee River 1000 feet below the Tahoe dam is closed this year by official order. Creeks at the south end of Tahoe which are closed for the season include Taylor, Trout, and Cold Creek as well as Star Lake. Ward and Blackwood Creeks, running into Lake Tahoe will not open until July 1 and the Upper Truckee and its tributaries, south of the lake will also remain closed until July 1.

While the law provides that Webber and Independence and other lakes and streams, so-called tributary to the Truckee, open May 1 a heavy pack of snow will prevent reaching the upper portions of the tribuatries on opening day. Roads are open, however, to the Little Truckee by way of Sierraville and to Prosser and Martis creeks.

Boca reservoir, favorite spot for hundreds of fishermen annually is quite low still but may provide some good results.

While only 8 CSF of water was leaving the gates at Tahoe on the Truckee River Monday. it is beyond prediction what the condition of the water in the river will be Tuesday. A heavy snow run off no doubt will provide sufficient water unless the weather turns colder.

To sum it up, prospects for the opening of the season this year are normal. LaMarr predicted unless an unforseen condition in the water or weather occurs.—Sierra Sun.

CANNING SUGAR ISSUED ONLY ON PROPER FORMS

Housewives who plan to do home canning this year must make an earlier start than they did last year in order to meet the new requirements of the local War Price and Rationing Board in reference to application forms.

Sugar will not be issued this year for home canning as it was in 1944. Instead each applicant must fill out form which may be obtained at the local board offices. This form is the only one by which canning sugar may be obtained.

Before mailing the application to the board "spare stamp 13" from War Ration Book Four, for each member of the family covered by the application, should be attached.

When the applications have been approved, canning sugar coupons good for five pounds and for one pound each will be mailed to the applicant. When the housewife uses the five pounds coupons she must sign her name and write the number of her War Ration Book. Four on each coupon before giving it to her grocer: She should be sure to take her War Ration Book Four as well as the coupons with her to the store.

Because of the scarcity of sugar, applicants will be allowed only as much canning sugar as they actually need for canning, up to 20 pounds a person and 160 pounds a family.

Application forms will be available to the local War Price and Ration Board beginning April 20, No applications will be received after October 31st.

Mrs. John Phelps of Washington was a Nevada City business visitor Thursday. Mr. and Mrs. Phelps purchased the Washington Hotel recently and opened up for business in the last ten days.

MARITIMF SERVICE NEEDS MORE BOYS

Age limits for enrollment in the U. S. Martime Service, were expanded today to permit boys 17 to 18 years old to join, Captain H. J. Tiedemann, Pacific District Operations Officer, announced. Closed to 17 years olds since last fall, the U. S. Maritime Service lowered age limits again to obtain "the manpower needed to fortify the merchant marine for the even greater job that awaits it following the collapse of the European war," Captain Tiedemann stated.

The USMS enrolling office for the Northern California area is located at 1000 Geary Street, San Francisco.

PTA OFFICIALS HAVE SEATS IN PEACE ASSEMBLY

The California Congress of Parents and Teachers is official host this week to its national president, Mrs. William A. Hastings, of Madison, Wisconsin. Mrs. Hastings arrived in San Francisco on Tuesday, April 24.

Secretary of State, Edward R. Stettinius, invited three educational groups to send consultants to San Francisco, who would be available for consultation at the request of the American delegation. He asked Mrs. Hastings to head the national congress group and to select two associate consultants. She appointed Mrs. J. W. Bingham of Palo Alto, national and state chairman of college cooperation and chairman of the post war planning committee, and Mrs. J. J. Garland of Menlo Park, president of the California Congress of Parents and Teachers and a national board member.

Seats have been reserved for the consultants at all plenary sessions, and arrangements are being made for them to meet the members of the American delegation, as well as those of other countries.

California's Parent Teacher membership has increased this year to a new high, of 472,979 members. This is an increase of nearly 94,000 members over last year. The national membership also shows a marked increase of nearly half a million over the previous year.

HOT WEATHER DRIES OUT FLOOR OF TAHOE FOREST

The current period of hot weather has dried out the forest floor to an alarming degree points out J. M. Shock, fire control officer of Tahoe national forest, therefore each and every fisherman must be extremely careful with his campfire and smokes.

Indicating the magnitude of the loss to our war effort each year by forest and woods fires, Shock issued the following statement "war and other industries and farms are robbed of neadly 1,000,000 man-days of labor each year by the need to fight 210,000 forest and woods fires—9 out of tn are man caused and therefore preventable."

"These annual 210,000 forest and woods fires," reflected Shock, "destoy 3,000,000,000 board feet of timber enough to make 5,700,000 tons of newsprint or to build 215,000 five room houses."

Drive for Funds to Combat Cancer

The Tri-County American Cencer Society, embracing Nevada, Placer and Sierra Counties, has opened its drive for funds under the direction of Miss Betty Eldredge assisted by Mrs. Helen Vanzi Hughes, both of Grass Valley.

Of the $5,000,000 fund to be collected nationally, Placer is asked to contribute $736, Nevada $380 and Sierra $78. It is stated that this is the first year the society has gone to the public to raise funds for combatting this disease.

HIGHER MEAT SUBSIDY MAY BRING RELIEF

The OPA sought to obtain a more equal distribution of meat this week by decreeing a $34,000,000 price relief program for packers and declaring an all out effort against black market operations in meat. Retail prices housewives pay for meat are not affected.

The 34 million, most of which is in increased governmental subsidies will be paid at that annual rate to slaughterers in an effort to eliminate the "freeze out" many claim is putting them out of business.

The new meat program has as its objective a firmer control of meat slaughter and moves to channel more slaughtered meats into federally inspected plants, thus allowing more meats to move across state lines into shortage areas.

These two broad steps constitute a 10 point program to solve the meat program as announced by stabilization director William H. Davis. It results from heavy pressure—particularly on the OPA—from congress, the meat packing industry and housewives weary of searching for meat.

Prepared jointly by Davis, the OP A, WFA and war department, the program calls for a rigorous campaign against black markets. As a result OPA is adding 500 investigators to its meat enforcement staff.

Davis cautioned, however, against regarding the new actions as a cure-all. He emphasized the war and the military needs are the main cause of the meat shortage and that the steps taken will not solve the problem "in the sense of giving everybody all the meat he wants."

But they will, he added, "remove the last vestige of excuse for either the sale or purchase of meat at over ceiling prices or without ration points."

The new distribution controls provide for slaughter quotas for all non federally inspected packing houses, which handle 46 per cent of the meat supply. These quotas will limit the animal kill of such houses to their individual levels in 1944, based on the number of ration points they surrendered to OPA.

"I am sure this will appeal to everyone's sense of fair play," Davis said. "It is just retribution that a slaughterer who has accounted to the rationing authorities for only part of his sales of rationed meat, should now find himself with a quota based exclusively upon his lawful sales."

LEGION SIXTH DIST. NOMINATES OFFICERS

The convention of the Sixth District of the American Legion meeting in Grass Valley yesterday, in the Veterans Memorial Building, received the nominations for officers. For commander, Mervin Ash of Sacramento was nominated, for vice commander Lee Sonneberg, of North San Juan, Nevada County, and for second vice commander H. E. Hunsaker of Placerville, El Dorado County.

The election will be held in Sacramento in July. Meeting with the Legion were delegates of the Sixth District of American Legion Auxiliary.

HIGH SCHOOL SENIOR WEDS

The marriage of Miss Clara Battista, Grass Valley high school senior, and Phillip Twitchell, veteran of the present war, has been announced.

The couple were married in Reno, April 14th. The bride is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Battista of 643 South Auburn Street, Grass Valley. She has been active in the high school social and student activities.

Twitchell is the son of Mrs. Ida Twichell Meeker of Grass Valley. He served on a navy submarine for two years, and has been honorably discharged.

IMPORTANT MEETING OF RED CROSS TUESDAY

The Nevada City Chapter of the American Red Cross will meet tomorrow eveningg in the production rooms in the Masonic Building at 7:30 p. m. Mrs. Richard Goyne, secretary, states that important matters are to be discussed and that a full attendance is desired.

NON ACID FOODS MOST SUBJECT TO BOTULISM

The recent outbreak of botulism resulting in the death of two Folsom people has caused considerable discussion regarding the safety of home canned foods. Miss Virginia Black, emergency food preservation assistant of the Agricultural Extension Service, gives this information regarding botulism.

Botulism a highely fatal poisoning, is caused by improperly canned foods, particularly those foods which are non acid. It is not possible to tell that the food is capable of causing botulism by looking at it or smelling it. If the food is poisonous, even the tiniest amount may cause death. However, home canned foods can be eaten without danger of botulism if the following precautions are strictly observed.

1—The first rule to remember is never to taste even small amounts of home canned non acid foods, like vegetables and meats, without first boiling them. All vegetables, except spinach, and cream style corn, should be boiled ten minutes—spinach and corn twenty minutes. If in doubt about fruit or tomatoes, boil before tasting.

2—Destroy any preserved food that has a bad odor, is mushy or moldy or shows evidence of gas formation. Destroy any food taken from a bulging or corroded lid. Destroy the food if there is evidence of oozing under the lid. Do not taste any food which has a bad odor after it has been boiled. Boiling intensifies the odor of spoiled food.

3—For reasons of safety non acid vegetables and meats should be canned by means of a pressure cooker.

Anyone wishing safe, tested directions for home canning may obtain the circular issued by the University of California Agricultural Extension Service by writing to Miss Black at 135 Court Street, Auburn. A leaflet on botulism is also available at the same address.

RESIDENT OF FOREST PASSES

Joseph Thomas Finane died at the county hospital late Friday afternoon. He was 73 years of age.

The deceased was the son of the late Mr. and Mrs. D. Finane, pioneer residents of Forest in that community the deceased gained his education and entered the field of mining. He spent his entire life in the general vicinity of Forest until two years ago when his health began to fail. Then he moved to Nevada City to be near medical help.

Of the ten brothers and sisters, but two survive. Mrs. Josie McDougall of Alleghany and Mrs. T. J. McGrath of Berkeley. He leaves a number of nephews and nieces.

The late Joseph Thomas Finane was industrious and respected. For pastime nothing plaeased him more than music. He was able to play a number of instruments.

The Holmes Funeral Home had charge of funeral services. this morning at 10 o'clock.

INCUMBENTS REELECTED

Without opposition, Miles Coughlin and Dr. B. W. Hummelt, incumbent members of the Nevada City Unified School District Board were reelected to office in Saturday's voting. Other members of the board are A. S. Bates, Charles Elliott, Hal Draper, Howard Penrose and Fred Shaw.

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H. M. LEETE - - - - - - Editor and Publisher

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AN OPEN LETTER

To Members of the American Delegation to the United Nations Conference on International Organization:

You have been designated by our government to help develop at San Francisco the international organization to erect safeguards against the intolerable catastrophe of a third world war. We express the sentiments of all Americans when we wish you success in this great task.

We draw to your attention a factor in international security which has been too often neglected in previous efforts to establish a lasting peace. Military, political, economic and juridical factors are of unquestioned importance, but, in the long run, the educational and cultural factor is of vital significance.

We urge, therefore, that you seek to reach an agreement with representatives of the other United Nations upon the following proposal to strengthen the foundations of an enduring peace:

That the United Nations agree to use their best efforts to direct their respective educational systems to develop mutual understanding and goodwill; and that, to give effect to this purpose, the United Nations agree to explore the desirability and feasibility of including in the over-all security organization an international agency to deal with international problems in education.

World cooperation in the international aspects of education will not, alone, bring about international security, but it will be a powerful influence in the successful operation of the plan which you will formulate.

Is it not highly appropriae that the American delegation, representing a nation which has always progressed by means of education, take the lead in this area?

The teaching profession of America will spare no effort in securing intelligent and prompt consideration by the American people of the prosopals that will emanate from your deliberations and will assume its share in preparing American youth and adults for new patterns of international cooperation.

The Educational Policies Commission of the National Educational Association and the American Association of School Administrators.

ERNIE PYLE

For the second time in the space of one short week of war, a great American fell, a casualty to his war job, when Jap bullets killed Ernie Pyle on Ie, near Okinawa.

Franklin Roosevelt for whose untimely passing the civilized world still wears its mourning, would have been the first to bow his head in grief at the death of Ernie Pyle, the unassuming little man who followed the front lines to record in his simple stories the doings of American sons in battle.

Ernie was a hero to the troops he lived with, shared K rations with and wrote home about. He went where the fighting men went, and though he admitted the sound of the big guns made him sick inside, he always pushed on if there were men ahead, for those were the men be glorified in his stories.

The muddy, dirty and often bloody GI was the boy Ernie Pyle heroized. The signed column printed in many papers alongside the news of his own death drew a homely yet heart-stirring story of the picture of the boys in the Okinawa action. How they lived, in shallow foxholes, on a cold and windy hill. How they dined, on mouldy K rations, dated 1942. What they talked about between supper and blackout, when the war would end, what the home front thinks about it all, little whimsical jokes on themselves and each other.

Families of service men in the areas Ernie Pyle visited on both war fronts watched his daily column earnestly for news of their loved ones, eager to learn something of the conditions under which they lived and fought. Ernie was a link—a strong, dependable link—between the men at the front and home. He will be missed as keenly here as in the war camps where he was loved greatly for his kindliness and simplicity and respected deeply for his honest understanding of the life of a fighting man.—Contributed.

MILITARY SUICIDE

It is obvious in the Pacific that the Japanese regard human life as far more expendable than bullets and implements of war. Jap officers throw the lives of their men away by the thousands, uselessly, when cornered.

Operating under suicide orders, the Kamikaze Corps in the air daily sends its fighter planes and pilots crashing towards American carrier decks, transports and munition ships. Sometimes they hit and sometimes they don't. But the pilot always comes out the same—dead. His banzai brothers on the ground daily charge by companies into American machine-guns, anticipating death, national honor and one-way tickets to heaven, according to their teaching. Of the first, at least, they can be sure.

According to figures announced in Washington, at least 865,000 Japanese have died for Hirohito since Pearl Harbor, the total falling only a little short of that for all American casualties including killed, wounded, prisoners and missing in all theatres of action. The Japanese figures do not include the hundreds of thousands slain on the China mainland.

American fighting men thoroughly approve the Japanese theory that the lives of Nip soldiers are cheaper than war machinery, and they are helping to sustain the philosophy by obliging those who insist on dying for the emperor. The more of the enemy that hurl themselves to useless death in banzai charges and kamikaze power dives, the sooner the war will end. Such military suicide can lead only to final disaster and defeat for the enemy.—Contributed.

JUST WONDERIN'

I wonder if for this your sunlit valleys smile
And if for this your forest monarchs grow,
And great Sierras ranges of delight,
Point to the stars their pinnacles of snow.
Was it for this your magic shores were made,
In spring's bright blossom time towait,
While the proud city of Saint Francis meets the hour
Of world decisions by the Golden Gate?

I wonder if, in this strange universe, there is a geni who shapes the plans of men and forms the pattern of human events, with an eye to the eternal fitness of things. There are times—but no, we no longer melieve in geni; we have learned to ascribe perfection of planning to the intelligent hearts and minds of men.

The selection of San Francisco as the setting for the most important of all recorded conferences, was indeed a happy one and testifies to the acumen of those who had the matter in charge, for in all the world, no more suitable place could have been found.

San Francisco, beautiful for situation, named for the gentle saint, who loved his fellow men and all other living creatures as well, San Francisco, beloved of all the world, may you e nkbown henceforth as—the city of peace.

We were speaking a few evenings ago of the spirit of seventy six and of the stirring events which formed and brought it to maturity. The historic ride of Paul Revere, Lexington, Concorn and after that the full fury of the revolution. This was the spirit of seventy six on the eastern seaboard, what a contrast to the spirit of seventy six as demonstrated in California by the sun down sea.

In seventy six, the Franciscan pardes were rejoicing in the fact that five of the California missions had been completed. From her seven bare, brown hills, San Francisco that was to be, had watched as the little ship, San Carlos slipped through the Golden Gate to cast anchor in the wide blue bay. The site for the presidio had been chosen, the brown Franciscans had set up a cross and begun the building of Mission Dolores. Quietly, unostentatiously, with prayer, songs and the ringing of sweet toned bells, the City of Saint Francis had her humble beginning.

Delegates to the security conference, come to California with a great dream and a world hope in their hearts, and they could some to a no more suitable place; for California herself, was a dream come true. Hers is a story of glowing romance, seldom darkened by the pain and destruction of armed strife, and the great modern city by the Golden Gate, will take the delegates to her hospitable heart and provide the atmosphere and inspiration for the peaceful solution of vexing problems and the setting up of machinery for the preservation of that quality of peace, which she has so long enjoyed.—A. Merriam Conner.

RURAL AREAS EXPECTED TO SAVE MORE FATS

Rural areas of California are expected to provide a large partion of the state's used fat collections in the current campaign to meet increased wartime demands in 1945.

Rural women have a greater opportunity to salvage used fats than have city women because farm wives generally have home produced meats in quantity and a much wider use of poultry, according to Virginia Black emergency food preservation assistant, of the Agricultural Extension Service.

Miss Black urges farmers to salvake as much waste fat as possible at butchering time. Although red points are not given for "killing fat", as is the case with used kitchen fats, it can be sold at the going market prices.

Stepped up military demands make it essential that every possible pound of fat, either kitchen or the butchering be salvaged. In addition to military uses, fats collected during this drive, also help make many items used on the farm. Among these are insecticides, fungicides, synthetic rubber for truck and tractor tires, protective coatings, lubricants, animal feeds, and many others.

Housewives will receive two red points and four cents a pound for used fats. Butchering fats do not rate points.

HUSBAND DIES IN ACTION

Mrs. Doris Thompson, Camp Beale civilian employe, has received a message from the war department stating that her husband, Pfc. Joseph Thompson was killed in action in Germany on April 9th.

The young soldier graduated from the Grass Valley High School in 1937. Besides his wife he leaves an infant son, Gary, and his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Lester Thompson of the Cedar Ridge district, Grass Valley.

Prior to entering the army Thompson was engaged in mining and later, in war industry in the San Francisco bay region. He returned to employment with the Empire Star Mines Company shortly before he was inducted. He began his service training last July and was sent overseas in December.

DEATH STALKS JAPS IN MANILA CEMETERY

By Staff Sergeant Bill Allen
Marine Corps Combat Correspondent

MANILA, P. I. (Delayed)—This is a report of a manhunt in an old Chinese cemetery, just off Rizal Avenue in the flaming city of Manila.

The purpose of this patrol is to eliminate Japs who have infiltrated our lines and have been dropping mortars too close for comfort for the past two days. Today, Sunday, the guerillas, under a man named Pedro have decided to shake them out.

This patrol follows no rules.

The hunters, Filipinos out to avenge "three years of hell" have tossed away caution. There is no crawling through grass and quick darting for cover. If anything, the scene looks like an Easter egg hunt.

Guerrallas Gaily Dressed

With Jack Adams of Columbia Broadcasting System, we watched as gaily dressed men in multi-colored shirts stomped through this once immaculately groomed burial ground.

There were two on horses, the rest walking and running. The mounted men wore wide brimmed straw hats. Others wore felts, old type helmets, new type helmets, one a navy peacap, and many no hats at all. Their weapons ranged from captured enemy 25 caliber rifles to the latest in American submachine guns and of course, the ever present machete.

Somewhere in the grass, hiding behind a tombstone of a dragon-crested crypt, the enemy with their knee mortars awaited their fate.

Riders Locate Enemy

The enemy was located by the two men on horseback who rode out to draw fire. Machine guns, rifles, pistols, roared. Filipinos waving their shapeless razor edged bolo knives, rushed the spot.

The troublesome Japs, two of them, had fired their last mortars. The oddly dressed native army—there must have been 100 of them—returned with the enemy weapons to attest to the success of the patrol.

Nearby, as death stalked the cemetery several small groups, each numbering six or seven persons, were burying their dead. They hardly bother to look up as the guerallas passed or as the firing split the air. They were too grief stricken.

ORRIN LOWELL TO ADDRESS GRADUATES

Orrin J. Lowell, Auburn attorney and former president of the state association of district attorneys, will deliver the commencement address at Placer College on May 31, it has been announced by Superintendent Harold E. Chastain.

Lowell was invited to speak at the request of members of the graduating class. He is a former trustee of the school board, and has been active in civic affairs for several decades.

Wesley R. Naswell of Auburn, member of the board of trustees, will deliver the diplomas.

The following have been recommended for graduation by Earl Crabbe, registrar: Virgil Erwin Comstock, DeWitt Hospital; Vernon Charles Cook, Placerville; Daisy Toy Chun, Grass Valley; Hugh E. Cairns, DeWitt Hospital; Kenneth E. Dunn, active duty U. S. Army; Elizabeth L. French, Auburn; Ruth Mary French, Auburn; Shirley Mae Fowler, Grass Valley; Jpanita Alice Crosthwaite, Newcastle; John A. Fulton, Jr., Sacramento; Marjorie Ann Gelhaus, Colfax; Leonore Ann Geist, Colfax; Carol Marie George, Grass Valley; Lorene Dolodes Larsen, Loomis; Norma Rose Lazzarini, Colfax; John Loomis, DeWitt Hospital; Maurace Henry Luce ,Auburn; Gale Allan Nettell, Grass Valley; Yaura Ann Pendola, Grass Valley; Edward Vorous, active duty U. S. Army.

Brother Dies in Battle in Germany

Mrs. George Brakey, of South Church street, Grass Valley, has received news from family members that her brother, Andrew C. Harris, 33, was killed in action in Germany on February 14th.

The letter from his commanding officer to Mrs. Ethel May Harris, wife of the soldier, residing in Indiana, said that Harris, a member of 774th Light Tank Battalion, was standing outside his tank when a mortar shell exploded near at hand. He died instanly according to the letter. His body was interred in an American military cemetery in Holland.

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NEW RATION STAMPS VALID ON MAY 1ST

Five new blue stamps worth 10 points each—a total of 50 points—and five new red stamps, also worth 10 points each for a total of 50 points, will be good for buying processed foods and meats, fats, respectively, on Tuesday, May 1, the OPA announced today.

The five new blue stamps are Y2 Z2 A1 B1 and C1.

The five new red stamus are Q2 R2 S2 T2 and U2.

Both red and blue stamps validated on May 1 will be good through Friday, August 31.

Five red stamps— T5 U5 V5 W5 and X5—validated on December 31 and five blue stamps— C2 D2 E2 F2 G2—validated on January 1 will not be good after Saturday, April 28, OPA said.

The new sugar stamps, No. 36, also comes into use May 1, with sugar stamp 35—validated February 1, continuing good through June 2. After June 2, sugar stamps No. 35 will not be good but sugar stamp No. 36 will continue to be good through Friday, August 31.

CEILING PRICE OF STRAWBERRIES, 32 CENTS

With the appearance of local strawberries on markets the OPA announced the prices in effect for the marketing season of 1935.

Ceilings have been set on the retail price not to exceed thirty two cents for the 12 ounce pint box. The price of strawberries FOB farm are $2.40 for the crate of 12 pint boxes weighing not less than 12 ounces to the pint. The price on growers delivered to retailer strawberries is pegged at $2.90 per crate.

Camporee for Boy Scouts May 19 and 20

Harry Poole, Grass Valley district scout commissioner and camporee chief, has announced his appointments for direction and administration of the Tahoe Area Camporee which will take place May 19th and May 20th at Lake Olymbia.

The council camping and activities committee consisting of L. H. Reynolds of Auburn, H. J. Nile of Grass Valley and Leland Smith of Nevada City, will be in general charge. Nile will head the committee on arrangements for wood, camping sites and other details. Gilbert Tennis and Clay Caldwell will check the boys as they come in. Lloyd Geist is in charge of camping activities and church services. Harlow Wood will be chief judge.

Poole urges all Boy Scout committeemen of sponsoring organizations to attend a meeting this evening, where judges will be selected for the various competitive events, and final plans made for the camporee. The meeting will take place in the Hennessy School in Grass Valley.

MARRIAGE LICENSES

TINLOY-YUEN—In Nevada City, Nevada County, April 26, 1945, Edward A. Tinloy, 20, U. S. Marchant Marine, and Marion Yuen, 18, Oakland.

BIERWAGEN - WALLACE — In Nevada City, Nevada County, April 26, 1945, Fred C. Bierwagen, over 21, and Maude Wallace, over 21, both of Grass Valley.

A BELL for ADANO

By John Hersey

POST WAR NEED OF BETTER ROADS IS URGED

Since the attack on Pearl Harbor, the energies of the American people have been properly concentrated on one objective: to win the war.

This has meant that the nation's manpower and materials have been dedicated to war production, and that when the war ends there will be many deficiencies to be corrected; many shortages of civilian goods to be met.

Not least among our postwar problems will be that of restoring and modernizing our state highway system, which has deteriorated because of manpower and material shortages.

The postwar years will see more than a normal resumption of automobile traffic, and in addition there is every indication that California will see an unprecedented influx of tourist travel. Studies have indicated that our highways are already inadequate to handle present traffic. In order to provide safe and adequate highway facilities needed to meet future traffic demands, attention to highway modernization must be given a high priority in postwar planning.

Pending before the legislature is a comprehensive plan for modernizing the highway system of the state, through construction of 2700 miles of limited access highways in rural areas and 600 miles of urban freeways. The limited access law of 1945, Assembly Bill 1350, has recently been amended so as to accord further recognition to the state highways needs of the rural counties, and as it now stands, the bill provides a well rounded plan which gives full consideration to the highway needs of all sections. It deserves the support of every motorist interested in safety, and comfort on the highways.

Arrangements Made for Coldier Fire Fighters

Harlow Wood, administrative assistant, Gordon Vance, central fire dispatcher, and J. M. Shock, engineer fire control officer all of the Tahoe national forest, have arranged with the provost marshals of Camp Kohler and McClelland Field to augment fire fighting crews in the forest this summer if conditions should warrant.

The State Division of Forestry and federal forest service officials are in joint charge of training soldier crews for fighting forest fires.

California has the widest range of climate and the most diversified topography of any state in the Union.

CHAPTER III

Craxi said: "I needed no bell. I was on the beach to welcome the Americans. My woman was with me, the formidable Margherita, and my seven children. We were on the beach in spite of the shooting, to greet the Americans. But what did my children shout? They did not shout: 'We miss the tinkling of the bell.' They shouted: 'Caramelle! Caramelle!' They were hungry. They wanted candy. I myself, who had had enough to eat as it happens, shouted for cigarettes, not for the pealing of a bell."

Borth and the usher Zito came back. Borth said: "It's nifty, Major. All the records are intact. They tell everything. There are lists of anti-Fascists and lists of those who were enthusiastic and the others who were lukewarm. There's a dossier on each important person. It's perfect. Who are these guys?"

Cacopardo said: "Cacopardo is my name, at your service, sir. Cacopardo is sulphur and sulphur is Cacopardo."

Borth said: "I remember that name. In the records it says Cacopardo's crazy."

Craxi said: "That is true. He thinks that bells are more important than food."

Borth turned on Craxi in mock anger. "And who is this?"

Craxi was apologetic again: "I am anti-Fascist. Craxi. I believe in food for the moment."

Major Joppolo said: "They are arguing which is more important, food or restoring the bell. Since we obviously can't do anything about the bell just now, food is our concern."

Craxi looked very proud of himself, but Cacopardo turned to Zito and said: "We will leave this matter to the son of Rosa who was the wife of Zito. What do you say, small Zito, do you consider the food or the bell more important?"

Surprisingly Zito said: "I think the bell."

Major Joppolo was interested by this. He leaned forward and said: "Why, Zito?"

Zito said: "Because the tone of the bell was so satisfactory."

"No," said Cacopardo, "it is because of the history of the bell. When the bell spoke, our fathers and their fathers far back spoke to us."

Even Craxi was swept into this argument. "No," he said, "it was because the bell rang the times of day. It told us when to do things, such as eating. It told us when to have the morning egg and when to have pasta and rabbit and when to drink wine in the evening."

Zito said: "I think it was the tone which mattered. It soothed all the people of this town. It chided those who were angry, it cheered the unhappy ones, it even laughed with those who were drunk. It was a tone for everybody."

Giuseppe came in bringing the priest. Father Pensovecchio was gray-haired and cheerful, and as he approached the group around the Major's desk he made a motion with his right hand which might have been interpreted either as a blessing or as a Fascist salute.

After the introductions, Major Joppolo said to the priest: "Father, we are speaking of the old bell which was taken away."

Father Pensovecchio said: "That is the disgrace of this town. I have in my church a bell which is just as loud as the one which was taken away, though not so sweet and much younger and altogether meaningless as a bell. Any other bell would have done as well in my belfry. I wanted to send my bell. But the Monsignor would not permit it. The Monsignor is the uncle of the Mayor. He has reasons for doing the things he does—" Father Pensovecchio crossed himself, indicating that the things which the Monsignor did were somewhat ugly; "—but in this case I believe he was wrong."

Major Joppolo said: "Why was this bell important, then?"

The priest said: "This bell was the center of the town. All life revolved around it. The farmers in the country were wakened by it in the morning, the drivers of the carts knew when to start by it, the bakers baked by it, even we in the churches depended on that bell more than our own bells. At noon on the Sabbath, when all the bells in town rang at once, this bell rose above all the others and that was the one you listened to."

Cacopardo, who was old enough not to have reverence for anything, said: "I think that even the Monsignor regrets the sending away of the bell, because he used to regulate himself by it."

Craxi said: "I am certain too that he regulated his eating by it, as everyone else did."

Major Joppolo said to Borth in English: "We'll have to try to do something about getting another bell."

Borth said: "It's ridiculous. There are lots of things more important than this bell. Get them some food and don't forget that anyway."

Major Joppolo said: "All the same, the bell is important to them." And he said then in Italian: "Thank you for telling me about the bell. I promise you that I will do all I can to get another bell which will have some meaning as a bell and will have a good tone and its history will be that it was given to you by the Americans to take the place of the one which was taken away by the Fascists to make gun barrels."

Cacopardo said: "You are kind."

Craxi said: "I thank you, Mister Major, and I kiss your hand."

Major Joppolo said: "You what?"

Cacopardo the historian said: "He meant no offense. It is an old custom here. Once the important people make us kiss their hands, and later when the actual kissing became too much of a bother, it became the habit merely to mention the kissing, as if it had been done."

Craxi said: "I meant no offense, Mister Major. I am anti-Fascist."

Major Joppolo said: "It appears that everyone in this town is anti-Fascist. Well, we will see about the bell. Now I wish to speak alone with the priest. Zito, you may stay. You are my usher. Giuseppe, you may stay. You are my interpreter."

Craxi said: "Mister Major, the telegram."

Major Joppolo said: "I will try to send it."

Craxi mentioned the kissing again, and turned to go.

When the others had gone, Major Joppolo said to Father Pensovecchio: "Father, I wish to tell you that the Americans want to bring only good to this town. As in every nation, there are some bad men in America. It is possible that some Americans who come here will do bad things. If they do, I can assure you that most of the Americans will be just as ashamed of those things as you are annoyed by them."

Father Pensovecchio said: "I think we will understand weakness in your men just as we try to understand it in our own."

Major Joppolo said: "Thank you. Father, I have been told that you are the best priest in Adano."

The priest said with quite honest modesty: "I am here to do my duty."

Major Joppolo said: "Therefore I should like to ask a favor of you.

Blood and wind rushed into his throat and his throat roared.

You must feel perfectly free to refuse me if you wish. I should like to ask you to say a few words before your mass tomorrow morning about the Americans. I shall leave it to you to say what you wish, if you will merely add that there are certain proclamations which the Americans have posted which ought to be read."

Father Pensovecchio said: "That I can easily do."

Major Joppolo said: "I myself am a Catholic. If you will have me, I should like to attend your mass."

The priest said: "It will be a pleasure to have you." Major Joppolo was glad that he did not say it would be an honor.

Major Joppolo said: "I shall see you tomorrow then."

Father Pensovecchio said, just to make sure: "At the Church of San Angelo. It is by the Piazza of that name. At seven in the morning. Until then, son."

When the priest had left, Giuseppe said in his brand of English: "You doing okay, a boss. All you got a do now is fix a food."

"Yes," said Major Joppolo, "food. We'll go to the bakeries. But first, do you have a crier here?"

Giuseppe said to Zito in Italian: "What is the name of the crier? Did he run into the hills with the others?"

Zito said: "No, he is here. Mercurio Salvatore. He is here. Only, Mister Major, he does not always say exactly what you tell him to say. He will say the general meaning of what you wish, but he will change it some. Even if you write it down, he will change it some."

Major Joppolo said: "Will you get him, please, Zito? I want to send him out to tell the people to read the proclamations."

Zito went. Major Joppolo said to Giuseppe: "We will go to the bakeries, then we will post the proclamations."

Giuseppe said: "Okay, a boss."

Major Joppolo looked down at his desk and saw Craxi's telegram. He undid the safety pin and unfolded the paper and read:

"To Franklin D. Roosevelt, Capitol Building, Washington, D. C. Fremente di gioia per la liberta da molto tempo attesa che i vostri valorosi soldati anno dato alla citta d'Adano stop vi prego accettare i sentimenti sinceri della mia gratitudine e riconoscenza. Antifascista Giovanni La Concetta fu Craxi."

"Giuseppe," the Major said, "let's see how good you are as an interpreter. Now, this is for President Roosevelt. You must make it as eloquent as you can. What does it say?"

"To Franklin D. Roosevelt and a so forth," said Giuseppe. "Crazy with joy because of a liberty so long time awaited which your brave a soldier have a give to a town of Adano. What's a stop?"

"That's just the end of a sentence, Giuseppe."

"End a sentence. I beg a you accept a sincere sentiments of my gratitude and a recognition. Signed a this Craxi. You going to deliver it, a boss?"

"Sure," the Major said, "the President will be glad to hear."

Mercurio Salvatore, crier of the town of Adano, took a little time to show up, because he had to get into his uniform. His face was happy when he did arrive, because he had thought that his crying days were over. Having been a voice of Fascism for seventeen years, he thought that the newcomers would not want his loud shouts. He had taken his uniform off and hidden it in the house of Carmelina the wife of Fatta. He had then awkwardly paraded himself in civilian clothes and the people, having seen him in uniform for seventeen years, laughed at him.

"Where is the crier?" they asked each other in his presence.

"He has disappeared into the clothes of Fatta which do not fit him," they shouted, and laughed.

Therefore Mercurio Salvatore was happy and grateful when he presented himself to Major Joppolo. "I am glad to be able to serve you and I kiss your hand," he said in his husky voice. Indoors he had learned to speak in a kind of whisper, because he knew the strength of his throat.

Mercurio Salvatore stood before Major Joppolo in tawdry splendor. He wore a uniform of the eighteenth century, and looked as if he had been wearing it ever since that time. The tights had once been blue, but now they were a light and spotted gray. The turn-back coat had once been lined with red silk, but the silk had long since fallen apart, and Carmelina the wife of Fatta had replaced it with sacking from the sulphur refinery which she had dyed purple with grape juice, but the purple had washed out in the first few rains, so that now Mercurio Salvatore was a walking advertisement of Cacopardo Sulphur.

If Major Joppolo had been any other American officer, he would have laughed outright at Mercurio Salvatore.

He said: "Crier, I have a job for you. I must explain this to you: the Americans are different from the Fascists. They are different in many ways. For this reason there will be quite a few changes in Adano. I hope that they will be changes for the better."

Mercurio Salvatore said: "Yes, Mister Major," to show that he would remember every word of it.

The Major said: "In order to explain some of these changes, I am going to post at various prominent places around the town a number of proclamations, which will make everything clear. All I want you to do is to tell the people to read these proclamations. Impress on them that the penalties for not obeying the proclamations will be severe. That is all."

Mercurio Salvatore looked disappointed. "That is not much to shout," he said.

Major Joppolo said: "Shall I name a new crier?"

Mercurio Salvatore said quickly: "Oh no, Mister Major, I will make something beautiful of what you have said."

Major Joppolo said: "The proclamations will be posted before five o'clock this afternoon."

Mercurio Salvatore said: "Yes, Mister Major," and left.

He picked up his drum where he had left it outside the Major's office. Ordinarily he had made his first cry in the Piazza Progresso, right in front of the Palazzo, but this time he was self-conscious, and wanted to have a few tries before crying within earshot of the Major. Therefore he went first to the park opposite the Cathedral.

He rolled his drum long and sharply.

He took a deep breath. Blood and wind rushed into his throat, and his throat roared: "Well, you laughed. But you can see that Mercurio Salvatore is still your crier. The Americans are friends of Mercurio Salvatore. The Americans wish to be your friends, too. You have been expecting the Americans for some time, but did you expect the changes which would come after the Americans? Did you know that they were going to change many things after they came? Did you know that they were going to change practically everything except the crier? Well, your crier is here to tell you this."

Now Mercurio Salvatore filled his lungs and bellowed: "Opposite me I see Carmelina the wife of Fatta in front of her house. I also see the lazy Fatta leaning against the wall of his wife's house. The crier wishes to thank Carmelina for storage of his uniform during the difficult time of the invasion. He wishes also to address a few words to her lazy husband. It is unfortunate, lazy Fatta, that you never learned to read. It is too bad that you were too slothful to memorize the letters of the alphabet. This afternoon you would have had a chance to read of the changes which our friends the Americans intend to bring about here in Adano.

(TO BE CONTINUED)

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WITH OUR

BOYS AND GIRLS

IN GLOBAL WAR

Bill Joyal—

Lieut. Bill Joyal is now in the Philippines according to latest word received by his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Joyal of the bay district. He is in the U. S. Air Forces and based on Luzon. He had the good fortune to meet his youngest brother, Ronald Joyal, boatswain's mate second class, recently. The two brothers had not seen each other in three years and the South Pacific meeting was a joyous event for them. Mrs. Bill Joyal has purchased a home in Grass Valley to remain there until her husband's return.

Major Philip Joyal—

Major Philip Joyal is at Dale Marby Field, Florida, as an instructor. Another brother, Fabian Joyal, metalsmith first class in the U. S. Navy, is in the Hawaiian Islands.

Walter St. John—

Walter St. John, 2nd Lieut. has now been missing in action eight months. He was overseas just a month when lost. Companions saw him bale out of his P-38 plane over Italy. He was in the Avigon area of France. Walter's clothes were returned to his parents in the bay district several weeks ago but no other message except missing in action has ever come to them. They hold firm to the belief he is a prisoner of the Germans. Walter was a pilot and the P-38 is a one man fighter plane.

C. O. Brown—

C. O. Brown, first mate in the Merchant Marine, arrived Tuesday after a hard and exciting trip into the Pacific theatre of war. His ship was among the first contingent to enter and land in the Subic Bay on Luzon Island, Philippines, on the first invasion of the island.

Elbridge Skeahan—

A letter received last week from Lt. Elbridge Skeahan by his mother, Mrs. Evaline Skeahan, stated he was now in Germany. He is in the 87th U. S. Air Borne Division. Elbridge wrote from Holland a few weeks ago, but was then sent back to England and from there was sent to France and thence into Germany. He also has been in Belgium. He stated they were not permitted to talk to the Germans. It was a beautiful country and while he had had a hard trip it was one of great beauty. His mother had sent him a letter of Miss Helen Chapman's that appeared in a recent issue of The Nugget and he said he traveled much the same trip as she did. He is a postal officer.

PERSONALS

Mr. and Mrs. William Kissell of Sacramento were week end visitors here coming up to make one of their regular trips to her doctor for treatment. He is employed in war work in the Sacramento area but is anxious to return here to reside.

Mr. and Mrs. Victor Buck were called back from their honeymoon on account of the critical illness of his brother Antone Buck at the ranch home near Lincoln. Holmes Funeral Home ambulance brought the sick man to the Nevada City Sanitarium where he is showing improvement in his illness. Mr. and Mrs. Buck were spending their honeymoon at Richardson Springs.

Mrs. Frank Joyal of the bay district came to Grass Valley Sunday evening to spend a few days visiting her daughter in law, Mrs. Bill Joyal. She is making arrangements to store furniture and move some of their household goods to the bay district and expect to remain there after the war. Mr. and Mrs. Joyal continue to do war work.

Mrs. Ed Martine returned Sunday evening from a three day visit with her two sisters, Misses Frances and Jean Pryor, teachers in the Walnut Grove and Lodi Schools, and two aunts in Oakland. The visit was particularly pleasant as she visited with one aunt from Los Angeles whom she had not seen in over twenty six years.

Mrs. Elva J. Brockob Will be Borne to Rest

Funeral services in the Holmes Funeral Home will take place tomorrow afternoon 2 o'clock for Mrs. Elva J. Brocob who died Saturday morning in Sacramento.

Mrs. Brocob was educated in Nevada City and resided here until 3 years ago. She was the daughter of Mrs. Hester Seibert, who now lives in Sacramento. Her husband, Arthur A. Brocob in service in the U. S. Army Air Forces abroad.

Rev. Cedric Porter will conduct the obsequies and interment will be in Pine Grove Cemetery.

BYRNES REPORT

By James F. Byrnes
Direction of War Mobilization and Reconversion

PRICES, EMPLOYMENT AND OTHER PROBLEMS

Price, wage, and rationing controls must be continued after VE-Day. They will be needed to protect war production to safeguard the wage earner against rising living costs, and to maintain the post war market for goods and services. This basic fact stands out: Inflation, despite the reduction in muntions output will be a continuing threat.

The government will spend at the rate of $60,000,000,000 a year for war. People will continue to collect in wages, salaries, farm receipts, dividends and interest more dollars than they can spend for the goods which will be available.

Spending Reserves

A huge unsatisfied demand for goods. Year after year, consumers have been unable to use their incomes as they would normally.

In 1944 spendable income amounted to $138,000,000,000. If there had been a full supply of automobiles, refrigerators, and other consumers goods, based on past averages people would have spent $118,000,000,000. They spent only $98,000,000,000. The $20,000,000,000 difference between what they would have spent and did spend represents in large part unsatisfied demand.

The result in found in savings. At the time of Pearl Harbor, the liquid assets of individuals including unincorporated businesses, totaled $50,000,000,000. By the end of 1944, cash plus war bond holdings had increased to $140,000,000,000. These liquid assets represent the greatest purchasing potential ever built up anywhere. Not all of this will be spent, of course, but its pressure will bolster post VE-day demand.

Civilian Goods

We will have more durable goods available to meet that demand. Once war needs drop, steel, copper, aluminum, fractional horsepower motors, ball bearings, and other components can be used for civilian goods production. Yet this increase in production of civilian goods will make price control harder rather than easier—at least for a time.

We can keep the price of refrigeraators, vaccum cleaners or flatirons from running away when none are being made and when few are on the market. People cannot very well bid for goods that are not for sale. But once the manufacture of such products is permitted, there will be an outlet for pent up demands.

Moreover, the producers who are beginning to make civilian goods will compete with war producers for materials as the WPB relaxes restriction orders. The demands of ronsumers, and their demands reflected in the demands of producers, will outstrip supply even after civilian production has been resomed. Our place controls must therefore be maintained.

We must ensure that scarce goods are distributed so as to support the war effort. Rationing, which now applies to shoes, certain foods, automobiles, gasoline, and other items, will have to be continued. War workers get preference in the purchase of automobiles, tires and tubes. After VE-day the same policy will have to prevail.

So far, economic stabilization has worked. Whereas in the first world war the cost of living rose 62 per cent in 52 months, in this war it has gone up only 29 per cent in a much longer period—66 months. Stabilization would have been impossible without the voluntary cooperation of labor, management and consumers.

Through the machinery of the WLB disputes between management and labor have been settled on the whole effectively. By and large management and labor have carried out their no lockout and no strike pledges. Government seizure of private business has been resorted to only in rare instances.

As I noted in my first report. "seizure imposes on the government onerous responsibilities of operating private business."I therefore repeat my recommendation that the congress give the WLB statutory power to make its decisions enforceable.

Stabilization Plans

The VE-day program of economic stabilization divides into five main parts.

To keep prices in check so that the cost of living will not go up. This can be done only if the Price Stabilization Act is extended.

To establish prices on newly manufactured goods so as to facilitate reconversion. The OPA has worked out a program of resumption of prices which will be fair to both producer and consumer.

To keep consumer buying prices under control. We must retain the present high rates of
must encourage cons
purchases. To the ex
sumers invest in gover
demand is deferred to t
period, when it will be
in providing a stimulus
ployment.

To keep corporation
der control. As lang as
it is necessary to main
xess profit taxes. We must
tain the authority to recapture
control profits under the Renego
tiation Act.

To hold wages in check so tha
they will not force the cost o
up and thus start a wage price spi
of living spiral.

Wage Rates

There are a few industries in which the hourly wage rates have increased less than the cost of living. Hence any sharp decline in the hours worked per week would seriously affect the standard of living of workers in these industries. I have asked the Director of Economic Stabilization and the Chairman of the WLB to make a special study to determine these industries and the adjustments which can be made within the framework of the stabilization policies, which must continue.

So far during the war, improved techniques of production, new tools, and better engineering have increased the productivity of workers. How much of that productivity will be carried over into peace time production cannot be predicted or estimated. When the output per worker is increased, the worker must share in the profit from the increased output.

I feel sure that ultimately after the war local take home pay in the United States will reach the present level. But the pay must have as a foundation a volume of production and consumption of civilian goods equal to the present production and consumption of war goods and civilian goods combined.

Transportation

When Germany is defeated, the volume of traffic in this country will decrease only slightly below present high levels.

While the transportation of war products will decline, there will be an increase in the movement of civilian products. Moreover, the shipments of guns, tanks and other military supplies to the West Coast will increase. This will mean longer hauls and longer time for turnarounds.

Railroad equipment is barely adequate to continue existing services. The railroads in 1944 carried 785,500,000,000 ton miles of freight. This was double the freight carried in 1939 and was accomplished with only 20 per cent more freight cars and 10 per cent more locomotives.

The car shortage is serious. Wheat and other grain, metal concentrates, and other valuable freight are being shipped in hopper bottom and gondola cars because of the lack of box cars. The opening of the Great Lakes will reduce the grain load to some extent. However, the rail movement of grain from farms to seaboard will be a heavy burden on our rail facilities.

Funeral Service for J. F. Finane

Funeral services under direction of Holmes Funeral Home were held in St. Canice Catholic Church this morning for Joseph Thomas Finane who passed away Friday in a local hospital. Rev. Virgil Gabrielli officiated. Interment was in the Catholic Cemetery.

The deceased was born in Forest, Sierra County, 73 years ago. He was one of eleven children of the late Mr. and Mrs. D. Finane, early day residents of that mining camp. He spent most of his life in mining in the vicinity of Forest and only came to Nevada City two years ago because of poor health. Surviving him are his sisters, Mrs. Joseph McDougall of Alleghany, Sierra County, and Mrs. T. J. McGrath of Berkeley.

Souvenir Tea in Grass Valley Parish Hall

St. Catherine's Guilding tomorrow afternoon will give a "sounvenir tea" in the Parish Hall, Grass Valley. Featured in the even will be souvenirs from many lands, many which have been sent home by members of the armed forces overseas.

There will be a display of brasses from India I,vory carvings from the Aleutians, laces from Belgium, shell jewelry from the South Pacific and many items of captured war materials from the fighting fronts.

Sergeant Mervin Chenoweth, one of the American soldiers released from a Jap prison camp in the Philippines, will tall of his experiences with his captors. The tea will open at 2:30 p. m.

Of all the modern languages derived from Latin, Rumanian is the nearest to the original tongue.

THESE WOMEN

U. S. Treasury Department

SHOOTING STAR JET PLANE IS EASY TO FLY

SCHENECTADY, April 26—Powered by the super GE Jet, the Army Air Forces P-80 Shooting Star is "easy to fly" when speeding faster than any other plane will fly "it seems to float through the air with the greatest of ease," Col. Bruce K. Holloway, veteran 14th Air Force fighter pilot, said after completing test flight in this new Lockheed plane.

Col. Holloway's praise for the new jet plane, the first statement to be made by an AAF officer about his own experiences in piloting this lightning like fighter, was issued in Air Force, official journal of the Army Air Forces.

One of the points emphasized was that the GE Jet, which was designed and developed by General Electric engineers, generates "no sensation of tension or vibration," weven hen it was producing maximum power.

"The P-80 is hot, and it's easy to fly," Col. Holloway said. "The P-80 is so smooth and quiet that you can talk in a normal voice with the engine going full blast. What impressed me most was the absolute lack of vibration. You don't seem to accelerate, but rather have a constantly increasing feeling of power. You roll along and gradually gain flying speed. Best of all there is absolutely no torque. Flaps help on take off because you need a much longer run in the P-80 than you do in a P-51, but that's true of any jet-propelled job."

Colonel Holloway again referred to the feeling of great power, which the pilot experiences in the plane driven by this jet engine.

"As soon as the Shooting Star picks up a little speed, you really begin to appreciate the power," he said. "With the constant trust the jet gives, you still have good acceleration in the higher speed brackets. Once the P-80 is wide open. it seems to float through the air with the greatest of ease.. There's absolutely no sensation of tension or virbration when it's opened up, in direct contrast to any other type of plane."

The AAF journal states further that all pilots who have flown the Lockheed Shooting Star, have been impressed by its flying qualities."

"Warmup is instantaneous, thrust is available in less than a minute after starting," the journal continues. "Taxiing and landing require certain knacks that an experienced pilot can easily pick up."

Installed in the fuselage of the P-80 Shooting Star between the cockpit and tail, these advanced General Electric engines are far more powerful than an conventional reciprocating engine for aircraft.

The functioning of the jet engine is simple. Air rams into vents in front of the wings of the plane, almost flush with the fuselage. The air flows to the engine, where it is compressed by a swiftly rotating impeller. The air is flushed by the impeller to combustion chambers, where fuel (usually kerosene) burns fiercely.

In the intense heat, the air expands and increases in velocity. The air and grass then pass through a turbine wheel. This turbine is connected by shaft with the impeller. The turbine spins thousands of times a minute at temperatures of 1500 degrees Fahrenheit and hotter. The blast passes out the jet exhaust at the rear tip of the plane.

Clement Henwood, Paratrooper, is Home

Clement Henwood, paratrooper, wounded at Bastogne, where his group were surrounded and isolated, is home on a visit with his grandmother, Mrs. C. Muscardini at 333 Clay Street.

In that bloody struggle, from which the paratroopers were finally rescued from the encircling onslaugh of nazi troops. Henwood states he was wounded in the left knee by flying shrapnel, December 21st. As fast as possible the wounded were flown out from the surrounded city. Henwood had been flown to Paris, thence to England, and was in a hospital there when U. S. troops finally pierced the steel ring of the enemy around Bastogne.

After three months in an English hospital Henwood was brought out to Palm Springs, Riverside County, where is now hospitalized. He is home on a 30-day furlough. Henwood graduated from the Nevada City High School in 1942 and began service of the local postoffice. On entertng the army he volunteered for paratroop duty. He left Nevada City 18 months ago.

Miss Marion Yuen Weds Edward A. Tinloy

Miss Marion Yuen, a Nevada City girl now residing in Oakland, and Ensign Edward A. Tinloy, in the U. S. Marchant Marine, were married at 6 o'clock Thuhsday evening in the home of the bridegroom's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Edward K. Tinloy, 225 Clark Street, Grass Valley.

Rev. Mark Pike, pastor of the Methodist Church, read the marriage service. The bride was attended by Miss Alice Tinloy and the bridegroom by Frank Tinloy, sister and brother of the bridegroom respectively.

Nevada County Share Liquor Taxes $3,262.50

SACRAMENTO, April 30—Allocation of $1,015,830.73 to California cities and counties as their share of alcoholic beverage license fees collected during the last half of 1944, was announced today by R. E. Collins, chairman of the State Board of Equalization.

This represents oen half of the total fees of $2,031,661,46, of which the other half goes into the state general fund where a substantial part of it is appropriated for the expenses of olcoholic beverage control.

Of this sum, shared on the basis of actual licenses issued, $3,262.50 will be distributed in Nevada County where $792.50 will go to Nevada City and $1,582.50 to the unincorporated area in the county. Grass Valley's allotment is $887.50.

Collins pointed out that with the current allocation, cities and counties throughout the state will have received a total of $28,966,689.81 from liquor license fees since the repeal of prohibition. This revenue has been collected and distributed by the board at no cost to local government units as all administrative expenses is borne out of the state's share of the fees.

Basing his opinion upon the provisions of the law under which the allocations are made, the state attorney general has advised the board that funds thus distributed are to be used by the cities and counties in the enforcement of regulations pertaining to the sale and use of alcoholic beverages under a system of joint responsibility of state and local law enforcement officials.

GRANITEVILLE ROAD OPEN

The road to Graniteville from North Bloomfield has been cleared of snow and winter debris by Walter Harbor stage driver and his assistant who carry the mail into Graniteville. The road has been closed to traffic since early in January. Graniteville is 5000 feet high near the northern boundary of Nevada County.

No. 1490
NOTICE TO CREDITORS

In the Matter of the Estate of ELLA S. RAMSEY, Deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN by the undersigned Myrtle Whitney, as Administratrix of the Estate of Ella S. Ramsey, deceased, to the Creditors of and all persons having claims against the said decedent to file them with the necessary vouchers within six months after the first publication of this notice in the office of the Clerk of the Superior Court of the State of California, in and for the County of Nevada, or to exhibit them, with the necessary vouchers within six months after the first publication of this notice to the said Administratrix at the Office of W. E. Wright and H. Ward Sheldon, Union Publishing Building, Nevada City, California, the same being her place of business in all matters connected with the estate of said Ella S. Ramsey, Deceased.

Dated: April 27th, 1945.

MYRTLE WHITNEY,
Administratrix of the Estate of Ella S. Ramsey, Deceased.

First Publication April 30, 1945.
Apr. 30, May 3, 7, 10.

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